

### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The P. M. S. S. City of *Sydney*, Capt. Duxbury, arrived Sunday afternoon with date 27th ult. We reproduce the most important telegrams:

HONG KONG, August 22.—A dispatch from Jamaica says that Wedderburn, the self-styled assassin of Lord Frederick Grenville and Burke, has arrived there, and the evidence implicating him in the crime is strong.

LONDON, August 22.—A despatch from Alexandria states that Legation is investigating one of the most serious cases of piracy ever known. Operations have consequently been suspended.

London, August 18.—Professor William Stanley Jevons, the Philosopher and Professor of Political Economy, was drowned while bathing at Biarritz, the well-known watering place.

(Professor Jevons, M.A., F.R.S., was a grandson of William Jevons, the economist. He was born in 1835, and died at University College, London. He was for some years Professor of Logic and Mental Philosophy at Queen's College, Manchester. In 1865 he assumed the chair of Political Economy at University College, Liverpool. His reputation as a philosopher is known throughout the English-speaking world, and his contributions to the leading periodicals.

LONDON, August 14.—A gentleman received a letter from an ex-officer of the Confederate army to the effect that a cavalry expedition is being organized in the Southern States to aid Arabi, and requesting him to join it. A telegram is expected to arrive in a few days.

LONDON, August 20.—An Eastern telegraph company despatch has announced that Port Said was occupied at three o'clock this morning by the English forces, and at 2:30 this afternoon fortifications had been thrown up between the European and Arab quarters of the town.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The Lessers wrote to General Abdu'l Hamid, sending him a copy of the British despatch which had gone to the British Consul, and said that the vessels which, according to the laws of the country, we cannot release, were not employed for the purpose of the violation of neutrality of the coast, which has been proved by the recent documents and the recent decisions of the maritime Powers.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The *Independante*, *Le Temps*, *Le Constitutionnel*, *Le Moniteur*, *Le Figaro*, two armaments and twelve troop ships are still lying in the harbor of Alexandria. French and English sailors occupy the town. The fleet is still encamped near the city, and the English are doing duty with the troops in the town, which is perfectly quiet.

AKKASAH, Aug. 20.—Within the past few days officers of Arabi Pasha's officers came to Akkasa and demanded to surrender with a large body of men, and promised to return Akkasa and make amends for the desecration of its mosques. They were told that such a proposal was offered. It is believed that this proposition is only a ruse. A European of position of Alexandria, supposed to be English, has been arrested on a charge of communicating with Arabi Pasha, and sent on board a gunboat.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the Suez Canal Company to-day resolutions were passed to hold a general assembly of the portuguese of the canal, and to open all waterways, known or imagined, leading to the Suez Canal, in support of their claims to the sole right of navigating the canal.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The Second Battalion of the English Light Infantry and First Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers have landed from the troop ships *Falster* and *Aspiny*. Pasha says he is strongly in favor of an understanding with England.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The majority of the French party comment very unfavorably on the action of General Wolseley in occupying the Suez Canal.

DODGIESTOWN, Aug. 20.—A leader of the English party who has assumed the rank of major general, and who may one day be used against us in the United States, in support of their claims to the exclusively control of the Panama Canal.

GRENADIER GUARDS, Aug. 20.—It is stated the Sultan has sent an ultimatum to England, threatening war if England does not withdraw its threatening letters from Syria, Armenia and Egypt.

CAIRO, Aug. 20.—The British forces hold the River Nile throughout the entire length. There is abundance of good water.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—General Wolseley visited the Egyptian ministry and explained the action of the British in regard to the Suez Canal. He said that everything would be done to secure the safety of the English in the event of a conflict. He has expressed himself as fully satisfied with General Wolseley's explanation and said he regretted there had been any misunderstanding.

YEMENITE ARABIA, Aug. 20.—The English Army, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Foot, and the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, have landed at Aden. Two of our men were killed and five wounded. The enemy lost one killed man and four wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—Arabi Pasha was here three days ago and dined with De Lapeyre. He reported that his regiments of Bedouin tribes are strongly united.

Seven more of Arabi's officers surrendered on Tuesday. They allege that many more officers and men wish to surrender, but are afraid owing to Arabi Pasha's repeated reports that the English shoot all prisoners.

AKKASAH, Aug. 20.—De Lapeyre visited the local commandant and assured him of his friendly sentiments he entertained him in his apartment.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The British party to-day performed another Arabic Pasha to lay down his arms. It is believed the Sultan will leave him to be dealt with by the English.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—General Wolseley is in a despatch to the War Office, regarding an engagement made with the English party to-day. He told his friend the 1st Duke of Wellington that English forces numbered 200,000 men. He advised him to march, forming before midday, with the Household Cavalry, the 1st Dragoon Guards, the Guards, mounted infantry, 100 men from the York and Lancaster, 100 from the Royal Scots, and 100 from the Royal Irish, a total force of 1,000 men. After some skirmishing he took possession of a camp, and the enemy had constructed across the road between the villages of Magfat and Malma. During the operations two squadrons of the Household Cavalry charged the enemy's British infantry, very gallantly, and drove them back. The English were greatly reinforced from Arabi's cavalry. As usual we took possession of the quarry they contrived to move this morning.

It is inferred that Arabi Pasha accused De Lapeyre of having deceived him with false promises, so as to be able to sell the Suez Canal to the English and he has set a price on De Lapeyre's head.

It is believed that Arabi will make a decided stand at Akkasa, and it is probable that the decisive action of the English may occur between that place and Zafara.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 20.—The orders not to allow the English to land at Tripoli, issued by the military authorities, and the reasons of a proclamation signed Arabi Pasha remain unexecuted.

A telegram has been received announcing the capture by the British of Tel-el-Kebir, with 200 prisoners.

Some ladies in England propose starting for Egypt to relieve the native poor here and elsewhere.

It is stated that Ali Bey Guisse, Governor of the island of Chios, is writing to demand over the channel to the English in the name of the Moslems.

Lord Dufferin's original demands are already conceded, and only the question of form awaits decision.

The *Times* of London cable says Sir Garnet Wolseley's despatch concerning the landing of English troops in Egypt may yet cause disaster.

Sir Garnet's past successes were frequently gained by the reverse of fortune, and there is anxiety lest he may turn the tables too much. Already military opinion at headquarters is divided, and many believe we are too hasty. De Lapeyre from Alexandria, in the last report of an attack from remnants of the British-Liberian army and the Bedouins from Tripoli, General Wolseley's rapid advance on Cairo seems due to the principle of hit and run.

The English merchants who escaped from English Egypt have arrived here. They declare that the country generally is thoroughly disconcerted with Arabi Pasha, and is anxious for peace. This applies particularly to Cairo.

HANAU, Aug. 26.—The enemy's loss during the recent battle is estimated at 4,000. The first shell fired by the enemy passed a few feet over General Wolseley's head and took off the leg of a soldier. The British lost 1,000 men during the fight, destined to come to close quarters. The two gunners killed were struck by shrapnel near General Wolseley's position.

The troops behaved well. They were all day without water or food, after marching ten miles through a desert. They were compelled to sleep around the British right flank, but did not cover within striking distance. The Egyptian fire was too hot for the British Guards to cross the open towards them. The British infantry passed the day in dugouts behind the British left, and were not disturbed. About 10 p.m. General Wolseley rode to Ismailia and remained late in the evening. He reinforcements arrived during the night, but the game did not start moving, having had great difficulty to get through the sand. At daylight it was found, however, that the English had won the battle, and the great British gunners had driven off the Egyptians.

Egyptian artillery fought well, and fresh men came successively than they did at Ismailia-Dwarf. The infantry were courageous, and the cavalry were little better, many of both these arms were scattered and driven from the ranks and dispersing under the fire of shrapnel.

The Standard says Wolseley has applied for more troops.

MATSUMI, Aug. 26.—The Cabinet yesterday decided to follow the same course as the other Powers on the Suez Canal question.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 26.—The Legation has been summoned in general audience, and the King and Queen have been reappointed. That the Japanese Legation was attacked by natives belonging to the anti-Japan party, and that a Japanese man-of-war has been dispatched to Seoul River.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Sir Alfred Young, B.M., who left here June 10th in search of the steamer *Eurydice*, has arrived at Port Said, and is en route to the Suez Canal.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 26.—The *Times* of London says that the following account of an explosion on the *Eurydice* on July 13th, 1881, was uttered in the pack-horse, and ten days later sighted Franz Josef Land.

We then proceeded towards Cape Flora, where we were close to the pack to the northward. About 10 a.m. we sighted the *Eurydice* and the *Admiral*, which had been sent to look for the *Eurydice*, but were unable to pass through Berent Hook. On August 1st the *Eurydice* got up between a land fog and the pack ice a number of Cape Horn, and was unable to find a safe route to the south.

We had a boat on Cape Flora of turf and stones, and covered it with sals. We wintered there and during the whole time no snow appeared.

Twenty-five walruses and thirty bears were killed and eaten. We left Cape Flora on June 21, 1881, with 100 boats, and after eighty miles of hunting we arrived at the strait, but were unable to pass through Berent Hook. On

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